

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 11th January 1890.

CONTENTS:

	Page.		Page.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(g)—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation—	
Nil.		The khal in the Kotwali thana, Burisal	33
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		A sluice gate in the Satpukar khal in the Diamond Harbour sub-division	ib.
(a)—Police—		Steamers in the Midnapore Canal	ib.
The Police at the Congress	29	Condition of the roads in Jallamutha-Barurabheri in the district of Midnapore	ib.
Mysterious settlement of a police case in Dacca	ib.	(h)—General—	
Police oppression on the occasion of Prince Albert Victor's reception in Calcutta	ib.	The Bengali Translator's office	34
(b)—Working of the Courts—		Indians in the Council of the Secretary of State for India	ib.
The Nababgunj Munsifi in Maldah	ib.	Baboo Hem Chandra Kar, Deputy Collector, 24-Per-gunnahs, and the assessment of the income-tax	ib.
The Dacca <i>Prakāsh</i> libel case	ib.	The Savings Banks	ib.
The Tangail Munsifi	ib.	A Bishop for the North-West and the Central Provinces	ib.
Mr. Posford in Tipperah	ib.	State Missionaries and the Indian Exchequer	35
(c)—Jails—		The consumption of salt in Bengal	ib.
The condition of the Dacca Jail	30	A postal complaint	ib.
(d)—Education—		The new Indian Bishop	ib.
Mussulman Inspectors of Schools	31	The rule about writing in newspapers	ib.
Text-books for the middle class examinations	ib.	III.—LEGISLATIVE.	
Teachers appearing at the F. A. and B. A. Examinations	32	The Bill to amend Act XXV of 1867	36
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—		IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
The Santipore Municipality	ib.	The <i>Revue Bleue</i> on Cashmere affairs	ib.
Cholera in Maniktollah, Calcutta	ib.	Tipperah	ib.
The Resolution on the working of the District Boards	ib.	The alleged death of the Maharaja of Kota from poisoning	ib.
(f)—Questions affecting the land—		V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
Nil.		Mr. Finucane's estimate of the agricultural outturn	ib.

	Page.		Page.
VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.			
The closing of public offices in honour of Prince Albert Victor's visit ...	37	Female suffrage in India ...	41
Mr. Bradlaugh's speech at the Congress ...	ib.	A prayer for the release of Isvara Munshi ...	42
Beggars in Calcutta ...	ib.	Sir Richard Temple on Indian affairs ...	ib.
Sriman Svami and the <i>Pioneer</i> newspaper ...	ib.	The Social Congress ...	ib.
Anglo-Indian newspapers ...	ib.	A Bengali lady's welcome to Prince Albert Victor ...	ib.
Isvar Chandra Munshi ...	38	Disposal of the balance of the Prince Albert Reception Fund ...	43
Famine in India ...	ib.		
Prince Albert Victor ...	ib.	URIA PAPERS.	
The Congress ...	ib.		
<i>Bangamata's</i> welcome to Prince Albert Victor ...	39	Nil.	
Oppressions by soldiers ...	ib.		
The last Congress and the Bombay Social Congress ...	ib.	ASSAM PAPERS.	
A welcome to Prince Albert Victor ...	40		
An address of welcome to Prince Albert Victor ...	ib.		
A poem welcoming Prince Albert Victor ...	41		
The New Year's Day honours ...	ib.	Justice Gurudas Banerji as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University ...	ib.
Prince Albert Victor and the condition of India ...	ib.	Minor schools ...	ib.
The New Year's Day honours ...	ib.	Wicked men in Banikypara, Panchakhanada ...	ib.
Mr. Bradlaugh on real loyalty ...	ib.		

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Kasipore Nibási" ...	Kasipore, Burrisal ...	30	Pous, 1296 B. S.
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
2	"Ahammadi" ...	Tangail, Mymensingh	450	
3	"Ave Maria" ...	Calcutta	.....
4	"Divákar" ...	Ditto	.....
5	"Gaura Duta" ...	Maldah	.....
6	"Purva Bangabási" ...	Noakholly	.....
7	"Purva Darpan" ...	Chittagong	700	
8	"Uttara Banga Hitaishi" ...	Mahiganj, Rungpore...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
9	"Arya Darpan" ...	Calcutta	102	3rd January 1890.
10	"Bangabási" ...	Ditto	20,000	4th ditto.
11	"Burdwán Sanjibani" ...	Burdwan	302	
12	"Chandra Vilásh" ...	Berhampore	250	
13	"Cháruvartá" ...	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	
14	"Chattal Gazette" ...	Chittagong	800	
15	"Dacca Prákásh" ...	Dacca	1,200	5th ditto.
16	"Education Gazette" ...	Hooghly	885	
17	"Faridpur Hitaishini" ...	Faridpur	.....
18	"Garib" ...	Dacca	3,000	
19	"Grambási" ...	Uluberia	800	4th ditto.
20	"Gaurab" ...	Ditto	.....
21	"Guru Charana" ...	Calcutta	.....
22	"Hindu Ranjiká" ...	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	300	1st ditto.
23	"Jagatbási" ...	Calcutta	750	
24	"Murshidábád Patriká" ...	Berhampore	508	
25	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi" ...	Ditto	350	
26	"Navavibhákar Sádharani" ...	Calcutta	600	6th ditto.
27	"Pratikár" ...	Berhampore	600	
28	"Rungpore Dik Prákásh" ...	Kakinia, Rungpore	205	19th December 1889.
29	"Sahachar" ...	Calcutta	500	1st January 1890.
30	"Samaya" ...	Ditto	3,806	3rd ditto.
31	"Sanjivani" ...	Ditto	4,000	4th ditto.
32	"Sansodhini" ...	Chittagong	800	
33	"Santi" ...	Calcutta	3,722	
34	"Saráswat Patra" ...	Dacca	300	
35	"Som Prákásh" ...	Calcutta	1,000	6th ditto.
36	"Srimanta Saudagár" ...	Ditto	.....
37	"Sudhakar" ...	Ditto	.....	3rd ditto.
38	"Sulabha Samáchar o Kusadaha" ...	Ditto	800	3rd ditto.
39	"Surabhi o Patáka" ...	Ditto	700	

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<i>Daily.</i>				
40	"Dainik o Samáchár Chandriká" ...	Calcutta ...	1,500	5th to 9th January 1890.
41	"Samvád Prabhákar" ...	Ditto ...	800	2nd and 6th to 9th January 1890.
42	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya" ...	Ditto ...	300	3rd to 9th January 1890.
43	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká" ...	Ditto ...	500	
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
44	"Dacca Gazette" ...	Dacca ...	.....	6th January 1890.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
45	"Darjeeling Mission ke Másik Sámachár Patrika." ...	Darjeeling ...	20	
46	"Kshatriya Pratiká" ...	Patna ...	200	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	"Aryávarta" ...	Calcutta ...	1,500	21st and 28th December 1889.
48	"Behar Bandhu" ...	Bankipore ...	.....
49	"Bhárat Mitra" ...	Calcutta ...	1,653	19th and 26th ditto.
50	"Sár Sudhánidhi" ...	Ditto ...	500	23rd December 1889.
51	"Uchit Baktá" ...	Ditto ...	4,500	15th ditto.
52	"Hindi Samáchár" ...	Bhagulpore ...	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	"Jám-Jahán-numá" ...	Calcutta ...	250	27th ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
54	"Aftal Alum Arrah" ...	Arrah ...	300	
55	"Akhbar Tusdiq-i-Hind" ...	Calcutta ...	.....
56	"Anis" ...	Patna ...	.....
57	"Gauhur" ...	Calcutta ...	196	
58	"Sharaf-ul-Akbar" ...	Behar ...	150	
59	"Al Punch" ...	Bankipore ...	.....
60	"Akhbar i-Darusaltanat" ...	Calcutta ...	340	3rd January 1890.
61	"Raisul-Akhbari-Moorshidabad" ...	Murshidabad ...	.....
URIA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
62	"Asha" ...	Cuttack ...	.....
63	"Taraka and Subhavartá" ...	Ditto ...	.....
64	"Pradíp" ...	Ditto ...	.....
65	"Samyabadi" ...	Ditto ...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
66	"Dipaka" ...	Cuttack ...	.....
67	"Utkal Dípiká" ...	Ditto ...	444	
68	"Samvad Váhika" ...	Balasore ...	205	
69	"Urya and Navasamvád" ...	Ditto ...	600	
PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.				
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
70	"Silchar" ...	Silchar ...	500	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
71	"Paridarshak" ...	Sylhet ...	450	30th December 1889.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

The police at the Congress. The *Sanjivani*, of the 4th January, says that detectives were sent from every province to watch the proceedings of the Congress.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 4th, 1890.

If the detectives be honest men, their report must be that the delegates assembled at the Congress were hearty well-wishers of Government.

2. The *Dacca Prakāsh*, of the 5th January, says that the case in which two constables of the Dacca Police stood charged with assault at the instance of Baboos Satis Chandra Banerji and Chandra Kumar Chakravarti has been settled out of Court by the complainants, and is unable to unravel the mystery underlying the affair.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Jan. 5th, 1890.

Mysterious settlement of a police case in Dacca.

3. The *Dainik-o-Samāchār Chandrikā*, of the 8th January, says that on the day of Prince Albert Victor's reception at Prinsep's Ghāt, a European friend of the Editor of the *Indian Daily News* newspaper took his stand near the statue of Lord Napier, and some natives were gathered round him. An artillery corps suddenly came there and ousted them all with the help of the police. The European gentleman was pained to see the police ill-treat innocent people, and he should be thanked for having sympathised with the natives. Will this and other similar instances of the oppression of the people by the police reach the ears of the Prince?

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Jan. 8th, 1890.

Police oppression on the occasion of Prince Albert Victor's reception in Calcutta.

on the day of Prince Albert Victor's reception at Prinsep's Ghāt, a European friend of the Editor of the *Indian Daily News* newspaper took his stand near the statue of Lord Napier, and some natives were gathered round him. An artillery corps suddenly came there and ousted them all with the help of the police. The European gentleman was pained to see the police ill-treat innocent people, and he should be thanked for having sympathised with the natives. Will this and other similar instances of the oppression of the people by the police reach the ears of the Prince?

paper took his stand near the statue of Lord Napier, and some natives were gathered round him. An artillery corps suddenly came there and ousted them all with the help of the police. The European gentleman was pained to see the police ill-treat innocent people, and he should be thanked for having sympathised with the natives. Will this and other similar instances of the oppression of the people by the police reach the ears of the Prince?

(b)—Working of the Courts.

4. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 1st January, says that the Gomastapore, Kaliachak, Shibgunj and Nababgunj thanas in the Maldah district are under the jurisdiction of the Nababgunj Munsifi. But the Munsifi being situated at one extremity of the district, the inhabitants of Kaliachak and Gomastapore have to suffer great inconvenience in conducting cases in it. For this reason the inhabitants of Kaliachak have often petitioned for the removal of the Munsifi to some central place like Sibgunj, Kansat, or Tartipore, but to no purpose. The Munsifi was formerly in Sibgunj. It is recommended that either the Munsifi be removed to a central position, or the Kaliachak thana be placed under the Maldah Munsifi.

HINDU RANJIKI,
Jan. 1st, 1890.

5. A correspondent of the *Dacca Prakāsh*, of the 5th January, regrets that the High Court has not acquitted Baboo Gurugunga Aich, Editor of this paper, of the charge of libel. The correspondent fails to see anything objectionable or anything calculated to injure anybody's reputation in the statement, for making which the Editor has been punished. There has been clearly a miscarriage of justice in the case, and the reason is that the Christian Judges are unfit to judge of matters connected with Hindu social customs. The Editor, for instance, wrote that it is improper to bring beef into a Hindu house. And is there a Hindu that requires to be told that it is improper?

DACCA PRAKASH,
Jan. 5th, 1890.

The *Dacca Prakāsh* libel case.

charge of libel. The correspondent fails to see anything objectionable or anything calculated to injure anybody's reputation in the statement, for making which the Editor has been punished. There has been clearly a miscarriage of justice in the case, and the reason is that the Christian Judges are unfit to judge of matters connected with Hindu social customs. The Editor, for instance, wrote that it is improper to bring beef into a Hindu house. And is there a Hindu that requires to be told that it is improper?

6. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 6th January, says that a large number of cases is pending in the Tangail Munsifi, and asks whether this accumulation is due to an increase in the number of cases, or to laziness in the Munsif.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Jan. 6th, 1890.

The Tangail Munsifi.

7. The same paper says that the notorious Mr. Posford, of Burrisal, is earning notoriety in Tipperah too. The pleaders and amla are in a state of uneasiness on account of their fear of Mr. Posford.

DACCA GAZETTE.

Mr. Posford in Tipperah.

Dacca Prakash,
Jan. 5th, 1890.

8. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 5th January, has the following on the treatment of prisoners in the Dacca jail :—

Notwithstanding the writings in this paper, there has been no amelioration in the condition of the prisoners in the Dacca jail. As before, the food of the prisoners still consists of *bhāt* (cooked rice) prepared from coarse rice and *dāl* (pulses) with little or no salt in it and full of husks. In autumn the curries made for the prisoners consisted of jute and pnu (পুনি) *sāk* and sticks of other herbs, and even now, when kitchen vegetables of all kinds are so abundant, the curries made for them consist of the ripe leaves of cabbages boiled with a little salt and no pungent substance of any kind. Even now fish is given only once a week. Two years ago curds of milk, milk and flesh used to be occasionally given to the prisoners: these things are not given now.

The rules which are calculated to offend caste feelings or destroy caste are still in force. It is only the practice of making Hindu prisoners eat food prepared by Mahomedan cooks that has been put a stop to, and that on account of the efforts made in that behalf by Baboo Guruganga Chaudhuri, the editor of the paper. But though Hindu prisoners are no longer compelled, when eating, to sit in the same row with Mahomedan prisoners, still the high-caste people among them are made to sit with mehters, muchis, and other low-caste people. The Burmese prisoners also occasionally sit in the same row with the Hindus, and the objections made by the latter to this practice are overruled. The dining place of the Hindu prisoners is 1 cubit \times 60 to 70 cubits, and is consequently spacious enough to allow of the prisoners sitting apart from one another. But as the Superintendent of the jail does not allow the prisoners to sit in that way, the consequence is that even a high-caste Hindu, say a Kayastha, is compelled to eat his food touching a mehter or a Burmese on either side. While in jail, the editor was supplied with food cooked by a Brahmin and allowed to sit apart from other prisoners. Two other prisoners were also allowed the same privilege.

The food of the other Hindu prisoners was cooked by non-Brahmin cooks. And as the Brahmin cooks cooked in company with the non-Brahmin cooks, the whole arrangement was a mockery and a make-believe intended to deceive bigoted Brahmins and Kayasthas and other high-caste people. While Brahmin prisoners lose their caste by eating food prepared by non-Brahmins, Kayasthas and other high-caste people suffer ex-communication for the same reason. The Superintendents of jails know this very well, and yet they do nothing to alter the existing arrangement.

The sufferings of the prisoners in the jail are endless. Not to speak of milk and fish, they are even denied the use of so important a thing as salt, which constitutes one of the ingredients of the human body. And by not eating salt they often fall sick and suffer from indigestion. The majority of them present a most pitiful appearance. The mortality among them is very great, and Government takes no steps to put it down, although the death of a prisoner in jail is, for obvious reasons, more horrible than death by the hangman's rope. Considering the fact that the majority of the jail population consist of able-bodied youths, mortality amongst the jail population ought to be smaller than that amongst the free population. But it is, as a matter of fact, not smaller but larger.

The nature of the treatment to which the prisoners in the Dacca jail are subjected will be very clear from the fact that the average annual earning of a prisoner in that jail amounts only to Rs. 3. This means that the men who, when free, earn at least Rs. 100 annually, cannot, with labour

undergone in a jail, earn more than Rs. 3 during the same period. It is in the Dacca jail alone that this exceptionally low average of earning prevails. To give the average prevailing in other jails:—In 1887 the average in the Presidency jail was 58·3 rupees, in the Alipore jail 42·7 rupees, in the Buxar jail 40·2 rupees, in the Minapore jail 30·8 rupees, and in the Rajshahye jail 21·2 rupees. Now, is not this exceptionally low average of earning in the Dacca jail due to negligent supervision by the Jail Superintendent? The Superintendent is a highly-paid officer, but he stays in the jail only for two or three hours in the day. The work of supervision will be far better done if it is entrusted to an Assistant Magistrate, or to a native whole-time officer appointed specially for the purpose.

After the appearance in this paper of certain articles describing the condition of the prisoners in the Dacca jail, the Government of India ordered an enquiry to be instituted into the matter, and the Commissioner of the Dacca Division accordingly visited the jail in person. But as Mr. Hare, Magistrate of Dacca, had previous notice of the Commissioner's visit, he tried his best to put things within the jail in a state which would falsify the statements made in this paper. Accordingly, before the Commissioner's visit, the Magistrate had a covering put over the portion of the prisoners' cook-room, which was hitherto left uncovered. He also ordered a covering to be put upon the vessel containing the prisoners' evening meal, which used to be left uncovered. Besides taking these two precautions, the Magistrate also made some petty improvements. And so, when the Commissioner came, nobody made any complaint to him, and only one prisoner said that he had got dysentery by eating pumpkins. The Commissioner ought not to have given any intimation of his visit to anybody. If he had visited the jail suddenly, he would have seen the real condition of the prisoners in the jail. He ought also to have taken with him the editor of this paper, as well as other persons who had been once in the jail. The enquiry, again, ought to have been made in summer instead of in winter. For the inconveniences which the prisoners suffer in summer by living in close rooms and lying upon blankets are not realisable in winter.

(d)—*Education.*

9. The *Aryāvarta*, of the 21st December, says that education has made great progress in this country since the establishment of British rule. But it is to be regretted that the English Government is sometimes guilty of partiality in its educational arrangements. The appointment in Rajshahye and Dacca of Mussulman Inspectors of Schools, whose duty it will be to look exclusively to the educational progress of Mussulman students, is one instance of this partiality. By this arrangement an advantage has been conferred upon Mussulman students which is not enjoyed by Hindu students.

ARYAVARTA,
Dec. 21st, 1889.

10. The *Bangābasī*, of the 4th January, says that text-books for the middle class examinations have been selected this year by Sir Alfred Croft in consultation with Rai Radhikaprasanna Mukerji Bahadur and Babu Brahmamohan Mullick. The histories of Greece and Rome, as given in Babu Bhudeb Mukerji's old *Puravrittasar*, have been appointed. It is not easy to see what good Bengali boys of tender years will derive from learning by rote the histories of Greece and Rome. The writer has said again and again that in selecting text-books greater regard is now paid by the educational authorities to the interests of authors than to those of students. The writer had thought that he would find no cause this year for repeating that complaint, but sees that he is disappointed. There have been scandals this year too in the selection of books for the middle examinations, and it is feared that there will be graver scandals in the selection of

BANGABASI,
Jan 4th, 1890.

text-books for the upper primary examination by the Inspectors of Schools. The system on which books are selected is more to blame for these scandals than the men who select books. The practice obtaining among high educational officers of writing school books is the root of this evil.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Jan. 6th, 1890.

11. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 6th January, sees no necessity for the new rule requiring the applications of the teachers who wish to appear at the F. A. and B. A. Examinations—the applications, that is, which used to be signed before either by the Principal of a College or by an Inspector of Schools—to be signed by an Inspector of Schools, and says that this rule will cause great inconvenience to these private candidates.

(e).—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
Jan. 1st, 1890.

12. A correspondent of the *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 1st January, says that the virtue of kindness seems to be unknown to the members of the Santipore Municipality. Even in this season of scarcity the municipality is rigorously realizing summons fees from rate-payers who have failed to pay the municipal taxes in time.

The Santipore Municipality.

SOM PRAKASH,
Jan. 6th, 1890.

13. The *Som Prakash*, of the 6th January, says that though cholera is raging virulently in Maniktollah and the surrounding places in Calcutta, yet the Calcutta Municipality has as yet taken no steps to put it down. The poor are dying for want of treatment. What is the Health Officer doing?

Cholera in Maniktollah, Calcutta.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Jan. 6th, 1890.

14. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 6th January, makes the following observations on the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution on the working of the District Boards:—

The Resolution on the working of the District Boards.

1. The Resolution does not give the number of schools under the District Boards and the number of students reading in those schools.

2. There are reasons which make it unlikely that the primary schools will be able to show good results for the present under the management of the District Boards. The primary examination as conducted by the Boards is much more strict than that which was conducted under the supervision of the Sub-Inspectors of Schools. The Sub-Inspectors did not adopt rigorous measures for the conduct of the primary examination because they were anxious to show good results as a proof of the efficiency of their inspection. The reason why the results are not good under the present supervision is that the students are not properly taught by the gurus and teachers. The work of inspection is done in a very perfunctory manner. The Sub-Inspectors of Schools consider it a humiliation to inspect pathshalas and leave their inspection to the chief gurus. These chief gurus have to teach their own pathshalas, and they get only a trifling remuneration of one rupee for the inspection of one pathsala, and their aggregate inspection-fee for each pathsala must not exceed one rupee in a month. Such being the case, they finish their inspection work by making enquiries of the *gurumahasayas* when the latter come to *hâts* to write sale accounts for traders. The rewards paid to the *gurumahasayas* are also inadequate. The quality of primary instruction will not improve so long as the present system is not radically reformed.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor is right in thinking that the wants of the villages will not be ascertained and the scarcity of drinking water in them will not be removed so long as village unions are not formed. The big folks of the District Boards cannot certainly be expected to know that a tank in a particular village does not contain good drinking water.

4. Referring to the proposal of the Lieutenant-Governor to establish a Central Board for advising the District Boards as to how their incomes

can be increased, the writer remarks that, whatsoever Board be established, no new tax should be imposed, nor should the rate of any old tax be increased. It would be well to establish a Central Board if it can put a stop to the present careless performance of duties by the members and Chairmen of District Boards.

(g)—*Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.*

15. A correspondent of the *Kasipore Nibási* for *Pous* says that the

KASIPORE NIBASI,
Pous, 1296 B.E.

The khal in the Kotwali thana,
Bursial.

old khal which facilitated communication with the villages Tajkathi, Silanda, Harinafulia, Tiyaekhali, Indrakathi and other villages in the Kotwali thana was blocked and covered with vegetation by the construction of a low bridge over it. Half of the khal has now been re-excavated and the jungle along almost its entire length has been cleared by Babu Nabin Chandra Guha. The health of the villages will improve and the facilities for communication will increase if Government re-excavates the remaining half of the khal and raises the above bridge higher up.

16. A correspondent of the *Sahachar*, of the 1st January, is of

SAHACHAR,
Jan. 1st, 1890.

A sluice-gate in the Satpukar khal
in the Diamond Harbour sub-division.

opinion that the sluice-gate which Government purposes to construct at or near the site of the old gate in the Satpukar khal, in the Diamond Harbour sub-division, ought to be constructed at Kulpi. As the force of the current is very great near the site of the old gate, the construction of a gate there will cost much money and the risk of its being washed away will also be very great. Besides, a gate, if constructed at the old site, will serve no other purpose than that of draining the sub-division. But if it is constructed at Kulpi, and if a canal joining the khals of Satpukar and Kulpi is also constructed, the water of the new canal may be used for agricultural purposes in the months of September and October. It is true the land near Kulpi is higher than that near Satpukar and the water of the latter place cannot be drained by a canal joining Satpukar and Kulpi. But the difficulty can be overcome by increasing the depth of the proposed canal near Kulpi. And if the proposed canal is constructed, the earth that will be dug out will form embankments on both its sides which will protect the adjoining tracts from inundation. As the sub-division in question is liable to be inundated year after year, it behoves the zemindars of the sub-division to construct embankments inside the Government embankment. In that case, even if the Government embankments give way, the zemindari embankments will be sufficient to protect the country from inundation.

17. The *Gramvási*, of the 4th January, says that the order of the

GRAMVASI
Jan. 4th, 1890.

Steamers in the Midnapore Canal.

Executive Engineer of Midnapore, that during the neap-tide only mail steamers will ply in the Midnapore Canal, will, if enforced, do much harm to trade. The objection that the frequent passage of steamers through the canal leads to its being silted up may be met by adopting the practice of deepening the canal every three years.

18. A correspondent of the *Som Prakásh*, of the 6th January, com-

SOM PRAKASH,
Jan. 6th, 1890.

Condition of the roads in Jalla-
mutha-Barurabheri, in the district of
Midnapore.

plaints of the want of good roads to Jallamutha-Barurabheri from the neighbouring villages in the district of Midnapore. The want of such roads makes it inconvenient for boys to attend the school at Barurabheri in the rainy season. Jallamutha and other mehals having become the property of Government, the zemindars do not keep the roads in these parts in a state of repair. The sum sanctioned by the Settlement Officer for the purpose of constructing roads is divided amongst themselves by contractors,

duffadars, coolie-sardars, &c., and the work of road-making is consequently left undone. If the respectable people of the place are entrusted with the work of road-making, much good may be done. Reference is then made to the breaches in the road from the thana at Bhagabanpur to Tengrakhali.

(h)—General.

KASIPORE NIBASI,
Pous, 1296 B. E.

19. The *Kasipore Nibasi* for Pous, referring to the proposed reforms in the Bengal Secretariat, says that it cannot speak of other departments, but it knows that Baboo Chandranath Bose, Shastri Mahasaya, and the other able officers who conduct the work of the Bengali Translator's office work very hard. The writer will be glad if these officers are promoted or get an increase of salary.

SAHACHAR,
Jan. 1st, 1890.

20. The *Sahachar*, of the 1st January, says that, constituted as the India Council at present is, the people of India have no confidence in it. The Secretary of State is now all in all, and the Council is a sham. When a man like Sir Charles Wood is Secretary of State, it is all the same whether there is a Council to assist him or not. But the case becomes very different when a man like Lord Hartington, who is completely ignorant of Indian affairs, becomes Secretary of State, and men like Sir Ashley Eden and Sir Rivers Thompson become members of His Council. Appointments to the post of Secretary of State are now made from party considerations, and the officer appointed is generally ignorant of Indian affairs. Retired Indian officials form the majority of the members of his Council. These men by prolonged residence in India lose the peculiarly English virtues, and being always ready to uphold the supremacy of the departments to which they respectively belonged in this country, the people of India can expect no good from them. This state of things will not come to an end until some Indian gentlemen are appointed members of the India Council. Lord Cross says that up to this time no Indian gentleman eligible for a Membership of the India Council has been found. But did his Lordship ever consult the Government of India on this subject? Perhaps not. Indian gentlemen possessing the qualifications necessary for a Membership of the India Council can be now easily found. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is, for instance, one such man.

SAHACHAR.

21. The same paper asks Baboo Hem Chandra Kar, Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, to pay a visit to Baraset and the surrounding villages with a view to enquire into the assessment of the income-tax in those places. The tax in question is a hateful one, and is often assessed in an arbitrary and oppressive manner. It is therefore the duty of the Deputy Collector to see that the assessment of the tax does not cause hardship to the poor.

SAMAYA,
Jan. 3rd, 1890.

22. The *Samaya*, of the 3rd January, in reviewing the last year's report on the Savings Banks makes the following remarks:—

There was a large number of agriculturists amongst those who deposited money in the Savings Banks last year. This shows that though oppressed by zemindars and money-lenders, a few agriculturists have still been able to make savings, and have adopted thrifty habits. Government deserves to be thanked for trying in this way to make people thrifty.

SAMAYA.

23. The same paper is sorry to learn that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of a Bishop for the North-West and the Central Provinces, and that the salary of the Bishop will be paid by

A Bishop for the North-West and the Central Provinces.

the Government of India. This act of the Secretary of State is inconsistent with Government's professions of religious neutrality in this country.

24. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 3rd January, says that there will be now an additional and unjust drain on the Indian Exchequer. More of the money paid by Hindus and Mussulmans will be spent against their wish in maintaining State Missionaries. The Bishop of Oudh will, according to the directions of the Secretary of State, get a monthly salary of Rs. 700 as well as travelling allowances from the Indian Exchequer.

ARYA DARPAN,
Jan. 3rd, 1890.

25. The *Sanjivani*, of the 4th January, says that they greatly err who say that the increase in the salt duty has not increased people's hardship or diminished the consumption of that article. Those only who have mofussil experience know how much hardship poor people are undergoing on account of the increase in the salt duty. Salt is a first necessary of life, and poor people make their rice palatable by its means. The poor must, therefore, go on buying salt even if its price be high; and if there has been no decline in the consumption, that is no proof that the increase of the salt duty has caused no hardship to the poor.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 4th, 1890.

During the last nine months the consumption of salt has increased by 5,00,000 maunds, and the amount of the salt duty by Rs. 5,75,000. This is considered very cheering by the supporters of the increase of the salt duty. But the fact is that the import of salt into Calcutta during the last nine months decreased by 5,00,000 maunds, and its import into Rangoon has increased by 7,00,000 maunds. The increased consumption of Liverpool salt in Burma has enabled the authorities to show both a larger consumption of that article and a larger revenue from it. But the great fact remains that the consumption of salt has decreased in Bengal.

26. The *Gramvásti*, of the 4th January, says that, according to a rule of the Postal Department, packets of newspapers weighing 3 tolahs can be sent on half postage, and those who wish to send papers by post in this way have to make previous arrangements with the Postal Department. Under the rule they are required to deposit three months' postage in advance. But those in whose case the money due as postage amounts to a large sum are permitted by the Postmaster-General to deposit only one month's postage. But under what law does the Postmaster-General make this distinction? Under the rule he is bound to take money whether given at the end of one month or of three months. The Director-General of Post Offices should look to the matter. The system of advance payment should be abolished, and a pice should be charged as postage on newspapers weighing 3 tolahs.

GRAMVASTI,
Jan. 4th, 1890.

27. The *Som Prakash*, of the 6th January, asks Government not to pay from the Indian revenue the salary of the new Bishop who will be shortly stationed at Lucknow. These Bishops do no good to India, and they should not be paid from the Indian Exchequer.

SOM PRAKASH,
Jan. 6th, 1890.

28. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 6th January, says that Government's rules are made to apply to subordinate employes to the exclusion of the higher officials. One illustration of this is found in the new rule which requires a subordinate officer in the Bengal Secretariat, or any of its attached offices, to take the permission of the Chief Secretary before becoming an accredited correspondent of a newspaper. But whose permission is the Chief Secretary himself to take if he wishes to become the accredited correspondent of a newspaper?

DACCA GAZETTE,
Jan. 6th, 1890.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
Jan. 1st, 1890

29. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 1st January, does not consider any of the arguments to be sound which have been brought forward in favour of the proposed law requiring authors to present copies of their books free of charge to Government. Under the proposed law publishers of large works like the *Sabdakalpadruma* by the late Sir Raja Radhakanta Dev Bahadur will suffer great loss. It is not yet time to extend English laws to India.

The Bill to amend Act XXV of 1867.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SAMAYA,
Jan. 3rd, 1890.

30. The *Samaya*, of the 3rd January, referring to the article on Cashmere affairs, published in the French newspaper, the *Revue Bleue*, says that as the newspaper in question is published in a foreign territory and its editor must be an independent and impartial man, what is stated in the article cannot be untrue, and should therefore command the attention of Government. The incident related in the article, namely, that the chiefs of the wild tribes living in Jammu and Cashmere offered their help to the Maharaja to regain his throne, and that the Maharaja remained unmoved by that offer, shows the deep loyalty and attachment of the Maharaja to the British throne.

The *Revue Bleue* on Cashmere affairs.

BANGABASI,
Jan. 4th, 1890.

31. The *Bangabási*, of the 4th January, is not inclined to believe the rumour that Tipperah will not be annexed, although the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that the rumour is true. The only hopeful and re-assuring element in the case is the fact that Sir Steuart Bayley has in many instances given proofs of honesty. Let Tipperah remain its Maharaja's Tipperah, and let the good name of the Lieutenant-Governor remain untarnished. The Lieutenant-Governor should remove the many misgivings which exist in the public mind regarding Tipperah.

Tipperah.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Jan. 8th, 1890.

32. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 8th January, says that it does not become the English Government to refuse to make an enquiry into the alleged death of the Maharaja of Kota from poisoning when the Maharaja himself complained that poison had been administered to him, and when his wives are calling for such an enquiry. It is hoped that Lord Lansdowne will speedily order a public enquiry into the matter.

The alleged death of the Maharaja of Kota from poisoning.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

BANGABASI,
Jan. 4th, 1890.

33. The *Bangabási*, of the 4th January, is not re-assured by the cheering words spoken by Mr. Finucane regarding this year's agricultural outturn. Mr. Finucane says that the prospects of the crops are on the whole good, and expects in some places, such as Culna and Cutwa, a larger outturn than that estimated in official reports. But official returns are rather on the side of over-estimating than of under-estimating. Mr. Finucane thinks that an eight-anna harvest is sufficient to maintain the people, and he probably means by this that the people shall get an eight-anna harvest this year. But an eight-anna harvest exists only in the official accounts and not in the fields. But granting an eight-anna harvest, what will that harvest do at this time when large quantities of wheat are exported from the country, and rice has to be used as food in place of the wheat so exported? Mr. Finucane refers to the bad outturn in the Burdwan, Hooghly, Nuddea, Jessore, and the 24-Pergunnahs districts. But he finds no cause for anxiety in it, because there are great facilities for

Mr. Finucane's estimate of the agricultural outturn.

importing rice into these districts, and also because there are mills in them. But this is not very re-assuring. The mills, which are not many in number, can give employment to only a small number of men.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

34. The *Sahachar*, of the 1st January, says that in Madras the public offices were closed both on the day on which Prince Albert Victor arrived there, and on the day on which he left for Burma, and asks why the same thing should not be done in Calcutta. Calcutta is the metropolis of India, and here the public offices should be closed for two days in honour of the Prince's visit.

SAHACHAR,
Jan. 1st, 1890.

35. The same paper refers to Mr. Bradlaugh's speech at the last meeting of the National Congress, and observes as follows :—

SAHACHAR.

Mr. Bradlaugh's speech at the Congress.

Every friend of India says what Mr. Bradlaugh has said. None but fools and prejudiced people see anything objectionable in the Congress movement. Those who expect the spread of sedition in the country from the Congress movement do not know the people of India. The educated men of Turkey have applied to England for aid in the work of the regeneration of their country, stating it as their opinion that if England does not interfere in this way, the Sultan will not rule according to the spirit of the times. The British Empire exists for the good of the human race, and England is the mother of liberty. That Empire is so completely protected by law that even a crowned monarch cannot fine a beggar a pice without the aid of a court of justice. And they must be not only fools but scoundrels of the worst type who, living in that Empire, should cherish ill-will to it.

Nothing can be more improper than the use of the word "sedition" in connection with the Congress movement; for the object of that movement is not to subvert the British Government, but to remove its imperfections.

36. The same paper says that beggars have become quite a nuisance in Calcutta. There is a large number of them in the town who beg by day and steal by night. These beggars are able-bodied persons who beg simply with a view of supplementing other sources of income. Before giving alms to them, people should insist on their producing certificates signed at least by two gentlemen of the quarter in which they reside, stating that they are really objects of charity. In view of the increasing number of beggars in the town, the adoption of some such plan has become absolutely necessary.

SAHACHAR

37. The *Samaya*, of the 3rd January, refers to the statements made by the *Pioneer* newspaper in regard to Sriman Svami, the leader of the cow-slaughter movement, and observes as follows :—

SAMAYA,
Jan. 3rd, 1890.

Sriman Svami and the *Pioneer* newspaper.

The attempt of the *Pioneer* to discredit Sriman Svami is in accordance with its general practice of discrediting all Indians who labour for their country's good. The writer would like to see the *Pioneer* taught a good lesson this time. But it will not, after all, signify much even if Sriman Svami be the identical person described by the *Pioneer*. For, whatever the Svami's antecedents may be, there is no denying that he is engaged in doing a most useful work. In judging him, therefore, the public should look only to his present acts and not to his past career.

38. The editor of the same paper, when on his way to Bombay, in order to be present at the last meeting of the Congress, had a conversation with some Englishmen in the railway train. The Englishmen told him that they had full sympathy with Baboo Surendra Nath Banerji's proposal for a permanent

SAMAYA.

Anglo-Indian newspapers.

memorial in honour of Prince Albert's visit, and that spending money on mere shows and entertainments was "a great sin." They also said that the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer*, which have opposed Baboo Surendra Nath's proposal, did not really represent the views of the European community. Nay—none of the English papers published in this country represented the views of any body except their own writers.

SULABH SAMACHAR-O-
KUSHDHA,
Jan. 3rd, 1890.

39. The *Sulabh Samachar-o-Kushdaha*, of the 3rd January, says that the aged prisoner, Isvar Chandra Munshi, of the village Chikrand, in the Serampore sub-

division of the Hooghly district, has only two years of his term to serve out in jail. His conduct as a convict has also been described as excellent by the Superintendent and the Medical Officer of the Presidency Jail. The Lieutenant-Governor will appear in brighter colours if he shows mercy to this aged prisoner in honour of Prince Albert Victor's visit to India.

SULABH SAMACHAR-O-
KUSHDHA.

40. The same paper says that some persons defend the large export of food-grains from India by pointing to the daily increasing prosperity of the United States.

Famine in India.

But these men do not see that there is an essential difference between the export trade of India and the export trade of the United States. While the United States keep sufficient food-grains and other necessities for their own use, India sells everything she has for the sake of ready money. Again the quantity of land under cultivation in the United States is larger than that in India, whilst the population of the United States is only one-fifth of that of India. The newly tilled American soil is also more fertile than the exhausted Indian soil. India has no export trade in those articles whose export really enriches a country. That country alone becomes rich which exports large quantities of surplus articles after keeping enough for her own requirements. But this is not the case with India. India exports a large quantity of her articles of food in exchange for knives, scissors, and other things of that kind. The famine which now occurs every year in India is not due to drought or rainfall (for there were drought and rainfall also in former times), but to the large export of food-grains. There are now railway stations at men's doors, and English merchants with money in hand in every port, and so Indians feel tempted to sell even the rice that should boil in their cooking pot for the sake of ready money.

GRAMVASTI,
Jan. 4th, 1890.

41. The *Gramvasti*, of the 4th January, publishes a few stanzas written by a correspondent welcoming Prince Albert Victor to Bengal, and the purport of which is

as follows :—

Bengal has ceased to be the heavenly country it once was. Its people have become intensely selfish and envy each other. But they have nevertheless on the present occasion laid aside their differences and, forgetting their miseries and the insults which have been heaped upon them, are with their feeble voices invoking on the Prince the blessings of God.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 4th, 1890.

42. The *Sanjivani*, of the 4th January, says that the proceedings of the Congress at Bombay were opened with great pomp in a spacious pavilion, and persons

The Congress.

willing to do service to their motherland assembled within it. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and every face beamed with joy and every heart was full of hope. It seemed as if every heart was worked up to enthusiasm by some electric power and enthusiasm passed from one heart to another. It was a maddening sight altogether—that place where Indian's sons assembled to worship their mother. It was a sacred spot, and none who saw it will ever forget it.

More than 2,000 delegates, Hindus, Mahomedans, Christians, Parsees, Jains, Sikhs, came to worship mother India, and 5,000 spectators came to witness the proceedings. Men who had once been sworn enemies of each

other, and who would have once cut each others throats, now stood shoulder to shoulder and embraced each other for the purpose of worshipping their common mother. If the Congress has succeeded in accomplishing nothing besides producing this brotherly feeling among the different races of India, the annual expenditure of more than a lakh of rupees for its sake has not been made in vain.

43. Following is the substance of a poem published in the same paper and welcoming Prince Albert Victor to Calcutta in the name of *Bangamátá* or Mother Bengal.

Bangamátá's welcome to Prince Albert Victor.

You are welcome, Prince, to the hovel of a poor woman. Bengal blesses you once more. May you live long in peace and prosperity! You are welcome, Prince. Accept this token of love, forgetting for a moment the poor and wailing people who offer it to you.

You have come as a Prince, and you will go away as a Prince. You will receive all the honours due to a Prince, and you will think that the people of India are very happy. You will not know, because no one will tell you that India is sorely distressed by her poverty and her sorrows.

Will you, therefore, Prince, on your return to your native land, and when you sit again near your grandmother, speak to our Mother-Empress about poor India? Tell our Mother and impress upon her strongly that the prayer which poor India lays at her feet is that she may cast a kindly glance at her.

44. The *Bangabási*, of the 4th January, says that oppressions by English soldiers in different places have made the people greatly uneasy. They commit oppression one day at Dum-Dum, another day at Serampore, and a third day at Barrackpore. On the last Christmas Day certain English soldiers looted everything that they found in the Hooghly bazaar and chased a woman whom they found in the streets. As soldiers almost invariably misbehave themselves in this way when out of their barrack, a sharp eye ought to be kept on their movements. The Commanding Officer should always accompany soldiers when they go out.

The last Congress and the Bombay Social Congress.

45. The same paper has the following about the last Congress at Bombay:—

There was speechifying in English for three mortal days, as well as movings and secondings of proposals, hisses and huzzahs and every other thing of the kind in the last Congress at Bombay. Let all this go on in full force to the end of time. There can be no objection to that. But we must respectfully request the leaders of the Congress not to hold it in the name of all Indians and all Hindus. Let them say only that which is true and let them not suffer any untruth to escape their lips. Do not give a handful of ashes the name of a conflagration, nor a molehill the name of the Himalayas, nor a puddle created by the feet of kine the name of an ocean.

Two thousands of you have this year assembled at the Congress, and what you say and do you say and do only in your own names. If you say that your utterances are not individual utterances, and that each man amongst you represents ten, twenty, or even fifty persons, we shall not object to that. But what will that signify? Supposing each of you to represent fifty men, all of you together represent only 502,000, or one lakh of men. Thus you represent only one lakh out of the 25 crores of Indians. Just bear in mind that one lakh is only a hundredth part of one crore, and consider how insignificant is your number compared with the whole population of India.

You may say that each of you represents a lakh of persons. But to say so will be so gross a falsehood that you will not in all probability be able to utter it.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 4th, 1890.

BANGABASI
Jan. 4th, 1890.

BANGABASI.

The principal question discussed in the Congress this year was the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils. The Congress scheme in this respect is that one-fourth of the members be nominated by Government, one-fourth be *ex-officio* members, and the remaining half be elected by the people. We are not at all in favour of this elective system. An elective system of this kind will work great mischief. We have been for the last three years pointing out the defects of the elective system. The despotism of the majority is a dreadful thing indeed.

If the elective system is introduced into the Legislative Councils, the Legislative Councils will become even more dreadful than they are at present. Anybody may become a member under that system. Whoever can flatter people, run about begging votes, and spend money like water will be returned as a member. Parliamentary elections in England are characterised by boxing, bribery, forgery, courting, feasting, &c.; and the introduction of those things into India will mean its ruin.

The results of the municipal elections in this country are not at all cheering. In those elections, butchers, milkmen, and sirdar-mutias have been returned !

No respectable man will like to undergo the trouble and annoyance of canvassing, and it is hoped that Government will reject the prayer of the Congressists.

A Social Congress was also held at Bombay. We do not know what class and stamp of men were in that Congress. But that Congress, too, is a grotesque thing. One of its recommendations is that no Hindu father should marry his daughter before 12. This is opposed to the Hindu religion, which enjoins the marriage of daughters before puberty. The members of this Congress have pledged themselves not to marry their daughters before 16. They themselves can do anything they like. But why should they interfere in the affairs of others ?

Another proposal of this Congress is that no Hindu widow should disfigure herself or be disfigured before her eighteenth year. We know not whether to laugh or to weep at this. We have seen Bagbazar and Faresdanga and a little of Halisahar too (famous haunts of ganja-smokers), and we should have been unable even to dream that such a proposal would emanate from the Social Congress at Bombay.

BANGABASI,
Jan. 4th, 1890.

A welcome to Prince Albert Victor.

46. The same paper thus welcomes Prince Albert Victor to Calcutta :—

“Come ! Grandson of the Empress ! Come that we may look at you to our hearts’ content. We have had no native King of our own for a long time. We have not beheld the face of any Sovereign of ours for a long time ; we do not know what a Sovereign is like. But Prince ! your grandmother is our Empress and you are our future King. You are an alien in race and religion. Be it so. We shall nevertheless try to allay the thirst of our souls by looking at you with our eyes fixed upon your face. Let all forget the past for a moment, and let all spend their time merrily in the company of this Prince, who comes from a foreign country and professes a different religion.”

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR-
CHANDRIKA,
Jan. 5th, 1890.

47. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika*, of the 5th January, publishes an address of welcome to Prince Albert Victor written in verse, the purport of which is as follows :—

“Come O ! Prince. Come (to our country) and let us do honour to you. We are beside ourselves with joy on seeing you in our midst. We have in the excess of our joy forgotten our sorrow and misery. Now that you are in our midst, we take the liberty of telling you the story of our misery, in order that you may bring it to the notice of your kindhearted grandmother. While we ourselves are bowed down under the weight of our

misery and are continually crying for food, the officers of Government, with right merry hearts, are kindling the flames of war on all sides. Wine is flowing in torrents through the country, and is converting it into a Sahara. Famine is visiting the country every year, and lakhs of people are falling victims to its ravages. What more can we say than this? Our misery, O! Prince, is without parallel in this world. The officers of Government often forget their duties and oppress the people. Even the Viceroy passed the Official Secrets Act the other day in a fit of anger, and thereby trampled justice under foot. Such unseemly haste does not befit a ruler. We hear that the Queen Empress of India is deeply attached to the people of this country; if so, do not forget, O! Prince, to bring what we have said to the notice of the kindhearted lady."

48. A correspondent of the *Dacca Prakāsh*, of the 5th January, has written a few stanzas giving a welcome to Prince Albert Victor, and stating that the loyalty of the people of this country to the Royal Family of England is so great that they have forgotten for the moment all their own misery and poverty.

DACCA PRAKASH.
Jan. 5th, 1890.

49. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 6th January, says that there is much to ponder over in the list of the New Year's Day honours. It is noticeable that there is a very small number of Bengali names in this list. The writer does not think that these honours imply real merit in their recipients. But he still attaches some importance to them in this sense that they indicate by their number whether or no the community on which they are bestowed enjoy the favour of Government. And in this sense the very small number of honours bestowed on Bengalis is a fact of much significance, which should be gravely pondered over by Bengalis. The writer is glad that Babu Ramesh Chandra Mitra has been made a Knight.

DACCA GAZETTE
Jan. 6th, 1890.

50. The *Dainik-o-Samāchār Chandrikā*, of the 6th January, says that Prince Albert Victor is witnessing splendours which may lead him to think that India is an Elysium where disease and sorrow are unknown. He has gained no insight into the real condition of India—into the poverty and into the disease that dwell in the villages. They are the bitterest enemies of India who conceal the real state of the country from the Sovereign or his representative, and hold up before him a panorama of its happiness which is false and delusive.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA
Jan. 6th, 1890.

51. The *Navavibhākar Sādhārānī*, of the 6th January, says that Government has pleased the whole Bengali community by conferring Knighthood upon Babu Ramesh Chandra Mitra, the retired Judge of the High Court, and has also earned public gratitude by recognizing the hereditary title by which the present Maharaja of Krishnagore is known over Bengal.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Jan. 6th, 1890.

52. According to the same paper, Mr. Bradlaugh has rightly said that the people's real loyalty consists in their suggesting to the authorities the adoption of salutary measures, and in their relieving the latter in this way of some portion of their trouble and labour. The Government remains firm and unshaken in a country where loyalty manifests itself in this form. But the Indian authorities unfortunately regard the people's suggestions for a better administration of the country as insulting to their dignity. It is this error on the part of the authorities which prevents the removal of the blots which now disfigure the British administration of India.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI

53. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 6th January, is sorry to learn that at the last meeting of the Congress, a proposal for conferring electoral rights on women has

SOM PRAKASH,
Jan. 6th, 1890

been carried. That right is not enjoyed by women even in England and America and other Western countries. And has India advanced so much that her women can be entrusted with a right which is denied even to their enlightened sisters of Europe and America?

SOM PRAKASH
Jan. 6th, 1890.

54. The same paper asks the Lieutenant-Governor to grant the application made on behalf of Isvara Munsí of Chikranda, a village near Serampore, in the district of Hooghly, asking for his release from jail. The Munsí is now about 65 years of age; his parents are still living, and his conduct in jail has been very favourably spoken of. The Munsí has only eight months of his sentence to serve out.

SOM PRAKASH.

Sir Richard Temple on Indian affairs.

55. The same paper thus examines Sir Richard Temple's statements in the House of Commons in regard to Indian affairs—

1. Sir Richard Temple has said that a large number of Anglo-Indians having been this year returned to the House of Commons, and the Anglo-Indians being well acquainted with Indian affairs, no laws prejudicial to the interests of the people of India can be passed so long as these Anglo-Indians are in the House. But it is a mistake to think so. In India, the Anglo-Indian officials are never very anxious to understand the real condition of the people, and their manner of living here makes them inaccessible to the people. They cannot therefore be considered as the representatives of the people of India, and India will derive no benefit from their presence in Parliament.

2. Sir Richard says that English politicians can now avail themselves of the extended railway system of India to acquaint themselves with the real condition of the Indian people. But as a matter of fact, those English politicians who visit India do not take the trouble of travelling in many parts of the country, or of seeing things with their own eyes. They generally stay at the houses of Anglo-Indian officials, and satisfy themselves with information picked up there.

3. Sir Richard sees no good ground for the complaint that Indian affairs are not properly discussed in Parliament. He says that Parliament devotes the same amount of time to the discussion of Indian affairs as it does to the discussion of Colonial affairs. This may be true. But Sir Richard is mistaken in comparing India with the Colonies in this respect. For the Colonies enjoy autonomy, whilst India is under the direct government of England. India requires of England more time for the discussion of its affairs than the Colonies.

4. Sir Richard's statement that the discussion of the Indian budget at the beginning of a Parliamentary Session will result in no material advantage is not correct, as will be seen from the result of the discussion of the budget for 1879.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Jan. 7th, 1890.

56. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 7th January, says that it is either a mistake or a wilful misrepresentation to call the Social Congress a part of the National Congress. The members of the Social Congress are nobody's representatives. The views they advocate are their individual views. They also represent the feeling of no community—Hindu, Brahmo, Christian, or Mussulman.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Jan. 9th, 1890.

57. The *Dainik-o-Samāchār Chandrikā*, of the 9th January, publishes a poem by a Bengali lady enthusiastically welcoming Prince Albert Victor and requesting him to tell his grandmother how deeply loyal to the throne of England the people of India are, and how glad they have been to see him in their midst.

A Bengali lady's welcome to Prince Albert Victor.

58. The same paper suggests that the balance of the Prince Albert Reception Fund after meeting the expenses of the entertainments, &c., should be distributed amongst the beggars of the town. As there are Mahomedans, Christians, Parsees, and other non-Hindu people amongst those who have subscribed to the fund, the writer cannot propose its distribution amongst learned Brahmans. Giving money to beggars is an act which will be approved by all—Hindus, Mussulmans, Christians, &c.,—with the single exception of the new Baboo.

Disposal of the balance of the Prince Albert Reception Fund.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Jan. 9th, 1890.

ASSAM PAPERS.

59. The *Paridarshak*, of the 30th December, is very glad at the appointment of Justice Gurudas Banerji as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, and says that the Viceroy deserves thanks for appointing a native to the post for the first time.

Justice Gurudas Banerji as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

PARIDARSHAK,
Dec. 30th, 1889.

60. The same paper says that those who pass the Vernacular Scholarship Examination are placed in a far less advantageous position as regards educational facilities and worldly advancement than those who pass the Minor Scholarship Examination—

Minor schools.

PARIDARSHAK.

- (1) The number of scholarships in the former examination is much smaller than that in the latter, considering the proportion between the candidates appearing in the two examinations.
- (2) A passed candidate in the former examination is admitted to the eighth class of an Entrance school, while a passed candidate in the latter is admitted to the third class.
- (3) As regards admission into a medical school, preference is given to a candidate who has passed the Minor Scholarship Examination over one who has passed the Vernacular Scholarship Examination.
- (4) A passed candidate in the Minor Scholarship Examination having some knowledge of English can pass the mukhtearship examination more easily than a passed candidate in the Vernacular Scholarship Examination who has no knowledge of English.
- (5) In the public service, as well as in tea-gardens and middle class schools, preference is given to a candidate who has passed the Minor Scholarship Examination over one who has passed the Vernacular Scholarship Examination.
- (6) A candidate who has passed the Vernacular Scholarship Examination having no knowledge of English cannot mix in good society, and has not, like a candidate who has passed the Minor Scholarship Examination, the advantage of having had his mind and character formed by a teacher possessing a knowledge of English. Such being the case, both the public and the authorities of the Education Department should encourage minor schools.

61. The same paper complains that certain wicked men of Banikyapara in Panchakhanda are giving great trouble to a rich baniya of that place by throwing brickbats into his house after dusk.

Wicked men in Banikyapara, Panchakhanda.

PARIDARSHAK.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 11th January 1890.

H P. and others—Bengal Sect. Press—Reg. No. 8321C—68—15-1-90.

